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PATENT  
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**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

Re PATENT APPLICATION of:

EVANS et al.

Appln. No.: 09/756,291

Filed: January 9, 2001

FOR: FORMULATION

Commissioner of Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

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) Group Art Unit: 1617  
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) Examiner: Hui, San-ming  
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September 13, 2002

Sir:

**SECOND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

Applicant wishes to make of record the following circumstances regarding the controlled, confidential and non-commercial testing of compositions meeting the definition of "pharmaceutical formulation", as used in the present method of treatment claims, which was carried out in the United States more than one year before the filing date of the present application in preparation for and during the testing (IND) phase of the regulatory review of such formulation by the FDA.

1. The elected invention as presently claimed is directed toward a method for treating a benign or malignant disease of the breast or reproductive tract of a human by intramuscular injection of a particular pharmaceutical formulation comprising the active drug fulvestrant in a vehicle comprising ricinoleate, a pharmaceutically-acceptable alcohol, and a pharmaceutically-acceptable non-aqueous ester solvent miscible in ricinoleate, as detailed in the claims.

2. Fulvestrant is the international non-proprietary (generic) name for the compound 7-alpha-[9-(4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoropentylsulphonyl)nonyl]estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-beta-diol, which compound is encompassed by claims of U.S. Patent No. 4,659,516 issued to Bowler *et al.* in 1987 (hereinafter the "Bowler '516 patent").
3. The present specification acknowledges that fulvestrant is included among the steroid derivatives disclosed in European Patent Application No. 0 138 504 (corresponding to the Bowler '516 patent) as being effective antioestrogenic agents. The Bowler '516 patent notes at the bottom of column 7 that compositions of the disclosed steroid derivatives may be in a form suitable for oral or parenteral administration, and that compounds having antioestrogenic effect may have value in the treatment of, *e.g.*, anovulatory infertility, breast tumors and menstrual disorders.
4. However, certain characteristics of fulvestrant make it very difficult to formulate a pharmaceutically acceptable and effective composition for administration to humans. In particular, fulvestrant is an extremely lipophilic molecule, even when compared with other steroidal compounds, and its aqueous solubility is extremely low, placing severe limitations on the manner and mechanism by which it can be administered.
5. Subsequent to grant of the Bowler '516 patent, applicants developed an injectable extended release formulation of fulvestrant by which it became feasible to effectively utilize the known pharmacological properties of fulvestrant in the treatment of benign or malignant diseases of the breast or reproductive tract in humans, as presently claimed. This injectable extended release formulation of fulvestrant was subjected to extensive *in*

*vitro* and *in vivo* testing in animals, and eventually in clinical trials as detailed below, leading up to the first FDA approval of this formulation in April 2002.

6. In brief chronology, fulvestrant was initially put into development by Imperial Chemical Industries PLC (hereinafter "ICI"), under the product designation ICI 182,780. Development of fulvestrant was continued by Zeneca Limited (formed from ICI in 1993) under the product designation ZD9238. By December 6, 1996, preliminary testing of an injectable formulation containing fulvestrant as active ingredient had progressed to the point that an IND (Investigational New Drug) application was filed with the FDA for FASLODEX<sup>®</sup> (fulvestrant) Injection. As of the January 5, 1997 effective date of the IND application, clinical testing could, for the first time, commence in human subjects in the United States.
7. Clinical testing under the IND continued on behalf of AstraZeneca (formed by merger in 1999) until it was believed that sufficient evidence of safety and efficacy of the formulation had been obtained, and on March 28, 2001 an NDA (New Drug Application) was submitted to the FDA. Meanwhile, the subject application for patent, Application No. 09/756,291, was filed in the United States on January 9, 2001, claiming priority from GB Application 0000313.7, filed January 10, 2000, and GB Application 0008837.7, filed April 12, 2000. Thereafter, on April 25, 2002, the NDA for the Faslodex (injectable fulvestrant formulation) was approved by the FDA, whereupon Faslodex was approved for commercial marketing for the treatment of certain breast cancers.
8. The injectable fulvestrant formulation constituting Faslodex comes within the definition of "pharmaceutical formulation" as used in the method of treatment claims presently

pending in this application. The April 25, 2002 approval date constitutes the earliest possible date for commercial marketing in the United States of a formulation for use in accordance with the present claims.

9. This FDA approval came after the present application was filed, and was the culmination of many years of testing and gathering of data on the injectable formulation of fulvestrant (ICI 182,780 or ZD9238), both in the United States and abroad, in animals and eventually in human clinical trials. As will be evident below, all such testing in the United States more than one year before this application was filed was carried out under agreements which imposed obligations of confidentiality on the involved institutions and/or investigators, gave AstraZeneca strict control over the permitted use and disposition of the test samples of formulation, and provided that AstraZeneca was entitled to all information or data derived from the testing.<sup>1</sup> Moreover, all persons enrolled in the clinical trials were advised of the experimental nature of the formulation, and acknowledged this in signed informed consent forms as a precondition to their enrollment. AstraZeneca received no payment for the samples, and was not otherwise compensated for the use of these samples in the clinical trials. Under these conditions and the applicable case law discussed later below, these tests of the fulvestrant formulation in the United States did not constitute a “public use” under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) of the present invention because the tests were carried out under strict obligations of confidentiality, and the tests and the use and disposition of the formulation, remained

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<sup>1</sup> Reference to AstraZeneca hereinafter should be understood to refer to AstraZeneca and/or its predecessors in interest, ICI and Zeneca, unless the context indicates otherwise.

under the control of AstraZeneca throughout the entire period. These tests did not place the formulation in the public domain or cause the public to believe that the formulation of the invention was freely available, and certainly did not constitute a commercial exploitation of the invention more than one year before this application was filed.

10. Prior to the January 5, 1997 effective date of the IND application, all testing of fulvestrant formulation in the United States was necessarily carried out *in vitro* or in animals, and therefore cannot come within the scope of the present method of treatment claims. Nevertheless, it should be noted that all such testing was carried out under strict conditions of confidentiality and limitations of use imposed by a Statement of Proposed Investigation (SOPI) form that each investigator was required to sign as a condition to receiving samples of fulvestrant formulation.
11. The SOPI forms used by ICI in the early 1990s required a statement of proposed use of the material (necessarily not including any use in humans) that had to be approved by ICI, and stated just above the required signature of the investigator:

“If samples are supplied, I undertake:-

1. to make available all results to ICI;
2. that the results will not be submitted for publication or disclosed in any other way prior to disclosure to ICI;
3. to use the samples only for the purposes described above and not to pass the samples or any portion thereof to any investigators for any other purpose;
4. not to use the samples for any commercial purpose or for any study requested by a commercial organization.”

12. The SOPI forms used by Zeneca and AstraZeneca (even after the effective date of the IND, for any samples provided to investigators outside of formal protocols for clinical or compassionate use trials discussed below) similarly required a statement of proposed use of the material that had to be approved by Zeneca or AstraZeneca, and explicitly stated, "Laboratory studies/tests on animals only. (Not for human use)." Again, just above the signature of the investigator, the following undertaking was printed on each form:

- "1. All results acquired as a direct result of the use of the sample(s) will be promptly furnished to AstraZeneca.
2. The results will not be submitted for publication or disclosed in any other way without prior consent from AstraZeneca, which will not be unreasonably withheld.
3. The sample(s) will only be used for the purpose described above and shall not be passed to a third party. Any unused material will be returned to AstraZeneca.
4. The sample(s) will not be used to support the development of any commercial product containing the compound(s) supplied by AstraZeneca.
5. AstraZeneca shall be granted first option of a license to all rights in any discoveries or inventions made as a direct result of the investigations described above (whether patentable or not). In particular, the option will include an option for a license under any patents and patent applications relating to the use of the sample(s).
6. AstraZeneca requires assurance from all external investigators that all studies carried out on behalf of AstraZeneca and/or involving AstraZeneca compounds are carried out in compliance with all animal welfare legislation, regulations and policies applicable in that country/state. Please let us have your confirmation in writing that this is the case. We would also like to receive any additional

information on your in-house animal welfare arrangements which you are able to provide.”

13. It is understood that no investigator receiving fulvestrant formulation pursuant to a SOPI, at least in the United States and prior to the filing of the present application for patent, was informed of the components and/or proportions thereof constituting the injectable vehicle in which the fulvestrant was carried, and that no investigator publication of results approved by AstraZeneca included such a disclosure.
14. Two clinical studies involving Faslodex were carried out at least in part in the United States prior to the filing date of the present application for patent.
  - Clinical Study 9238IL/0021 began, in the United States, in April 1997 and extended to June 2000; was carried out in 69 centers involving 414 patients; and had the objective of comparing the effect, in terms of time to progression, of two doses of Faslodex (125 and 250 mg) with one dose of Arimidex (1 mg) in postmenopausal women with advanced breast cancer.
  - Clinical Study 9238IL/0025 began, in the United States, in November 1998 and extended to July 2001; was carried out in 32 centers involving 51 patients; and had the objective of comparing the effect, in terms of time to progression, of Faslodex (250 mg) with Nolvadex (20 mg) as first-line therapy in postmenopausal women with advanced breast cancer.
15. Each clinical study was carried out under a Clinical Study Agreement entered into by each Institution and Investigator taking part in the study.

16. A representative Clinical Study Agreement for Clinical Study 9238IL/0021 provided in relevant part:

“The clinical Study to be performed pursuant to this Agreement shall be that set forth in the Protocol entitled “A Double-blind, Randomized, Multicenter Trial comparing the Efficacy and Tolerability of 125 and 250 mg of FASLODEX™ (Long-acting ICI 182,780) With 1 mg ARIMIDEX™ (Anastrozole) in Postmenopausal Women With Advanced Breast Cancer” (hereinafter referred to as “Protocol”). Institution shall use its best efforts to ensure that the work required under the Protocol is properly performed in accordance therewith.”

\* \* \* \* \*

“ZENECA reserves the right to terminate this Agreement and Study at any time in its sole discretion upon thirty (30) days prior written notice. However, ZENECA may terminate this agreement upon five (5) days written notice for safety, regulatory or ethical reasons. In the event of termination, all unused Study materials shall be returned to ZENECA and ZENECA shall reimburse Institution for all actual costs reasonably incurred up until the effective termination date.”

\* \* \* \* \*

“All rights to all data, inventions or discoveries Institution may make or conceive in the course of their work for ZENECA in their performance under this Agreement and using product in accordance with the detailed protocol provided by ZENECA will be the property of ZENECA and will be assigned to ZENECA, and Institution will assist ZENECA, at ZENECA’s expense, by executing rightful papers for obtaining proper patent protection in such inventions or discoveries in any country which ZENECA at ZENECA’s option, desires to obtain patent protection. All control of and decisions regarding such patent filings and prosecution, whether U.S. or foreign, and all costs and fees associated therewith, shall be exercised and/or borne by ZENECA.”



\* \* \* \* \*

“It may be necessary for Zeneca to disclose to Institution certain information considered proprietary or confidential (hereinafter ‘Confidential Information’) to aid Institution in effecting or completing their performance under this Agreement. Institution agrees to maintain in confidence all Confidential Information Institution obtains from ZENECA relating to this Agreement and not to disclose any of said Confidential Information to a third party for a period of three (3) years after the termination of this Agreement without the prior written consent of ZENECA. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it is understood that Confidential Information shall not include the following: (i) information that is now publicly available, (ii) information that later becomes publicly available, after it has become publicly available, (iii) information which Institution obtain from some third party not under any obligation to ZENECA with respect to such information, or (iv) information which Institution already have in their possession, prior to any disclosure by ZENECA, as evidenced by written records, (v) is independently developed by Institution or (vi) is required by law or regulation to be disclosed, provided, however, that Institution notifies and consults with Zeneca prior to such disclosure.

“Subject to the provisions of confidentiality set forth in Section 6(d) above, ZENECA agrees to grant Institution the right to publish its findings in the scientific literature, provided that ZENECA shall have the right to review, at least 30 days prior to submission for publication, copies of any and all final draft manuscripts which are authored or co-authored by Institution or by anyone in their research group and which are based in whole or in part on research conducted under this Agreement. Upon request by ZENECA, in order to protect intellectual property rights, Institution agrees to delay submission of such final draft manuscripts for publication for a period not exceeding six (6) months from the date on which ZENECA receives such final draft manuscripts. Institution agrees to implement any reasonable suggestions made to preserve ZENECA’s

right in its Confidential Information before any disclosure for publication or presentation; Investigator and Institution agrees to take appropriate cognizance of any other suggestions by ZENECA before any disclosure for publication or presentation.”

17. A representative Clinical Study Agreement for Clinical Study 9238IL/0025 similarly provided in relevant part:

“The clinical Study to be performed pursuant to this Agreement shall be that set forth in the Protocol which is attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by reference. Institution and Investigator shall use their best efforts to ensure that the work required under the Protocol is properly performed in accordance therewith.”

\* \* \* \* \*

“Zeneca reserves the right to terminate this Agreement and Study at any time in its sole discretion upon five (5) days prior written notice. In the event of termination, all unused Study materials shall be returned to Zeneca and Zeneca shall reimburse Institution and Investigator for all actual costs reasonably incurred up until the effective termination date.”

\* \* \* \* \*

“All rights to all data, inventions or discoveries Institution and Investigator may make or conceive in the course of their work for Zeneca in their performance under this Agreement will be the property of Zeneca and will be assigned to Zeneca, and Institution and Investigator will assist Zeneca, at Zeneca’s expense, by executing rightful papers for obtaining proper patent protection in such inventions or discoveries.”

\* \* \* \* \*

“It may be necessary for Zeneca to disclose to Investigator and Institution certain information considered proprietary or confidential (hereinafter “Confidential

Information”) to aid Investigator and Institution in effecting or completing their performance under this Agreement. Confidential Information shall also include Study data; however, Investigator’s and Institution’s right to publish pursuant to Section (d) below\* shall not be affected by this provision. Investigator and Institution agree to maintain in confidence all Confidential Information Investigator and Institution obtain from Zeneca relating to this Agreement and not to disclose any of said Confidential Information to a third party without the prior written consent of Zeneca. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it is understood that Confidential Information shall not include the following: (i) information that is now publicly available, (ii) information that later becomes publicly available, after it has become publicly available, (iii) information which Investigator and Institution obtain from some third party not under any obligation to Zeneca with respect to such information, or (iv) information which Investigator and Institution already have in their possession, prior to any disclosure by Zeneca, as evidenced by written records.

“Nothing herein shall prevent Investigator and Institution from complying with the legal obligation to disclose Confidential Information so long as Investigator and Institution (i) provide Zeneca prompt notice of its intent to disclose (or to resist disclosure) (ii) take reasonable steps to require the recipient to preserve the confidential nature of the information once disclosed and (iii) afford Zeneca the opportunity to attempt to prevent the disclosure (whether or not Investigator and Institution have sought to resist disclosure) or obtain protection for the information disclosed.”

\* \* \* \* \*

\*[(d)] “Subject to the provisions of confidentiality set forth in Section 6(c) above, Zeneca agrees to grant Investigator and Institution the right to publish their findings in the scientific literature, provided that Zeneca shall have the right to review, at least 30 days prior to submission for publication, copies of any and all final draft manuscripts which are authored or co-authored by Investigator and

Institution or by anyone in their research group and which are based in whole or in part on research conducted under this Agreement. In the event it is necessary for Zeneca to prepare a patent application(s) and other documentation, and upon request by Zeneca, Investigator and Institution agree to delay submission of such final draft manuscripts for publication for a period not exceeding six (6) months from the date on which Zeneca receives such final draft manuscripts. Investigator and Institution agree to implement any reasonable suggestions made to preserve Zeneca's right in its Confidential Information before any disclosure for publication or presentation; Investigator and Institution agree to take appropriate cognizance of any other suggestions by Zeneca before any disclosure for publication or presentation."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Zeneca shall be entitled to make copies, at Zeneca's expense, of any and all documents and data generated from the Study. In addition, Institution and Investigator agree to allow Zeneca to audit the Study records (including administrative files and source documents such as hospital charts, office records and written results of laboratory and diagnostic tests) of Institution and Investigator at mutually convenient times.

18. An additional clinical study involving Faslodex was commenced in the United States more than one year prior to the filing date of the present application for patent, being Clinical Study 9238IL/0037, a compassionate-use trial under a protocol initially entitled "An Open-label, Treatment-use Protocol of 250 mg of FASLODEX<sup>TM</sup> (Long-acting ICI 182,780) in Postmenopausal Women With Advanced Breast Cancer." It is understood that as of one year prior to the filing date of this application, seven subjects had been enrolled in Clinical Study 9238IL/0037.

19. A “Confidentiality and Proprietary Rights Agreement” was entered into by each Investigator prior to his involvement in Clinical Study 9238IL/0037, in which the Investigator acknowledged that “he will have access to and obtain knowledge of certain proprietary and confidential Information of Zeneca and that as a condition of receiving such information” the parties agreed, in part as here relevant:

“1. ‘Confidential Information’ shall mean all information (a) disclosed by Zeneca to Investigator, either orally or in writing or (b) obtained by the Investigator from a third party or any other source, regarding the protocol entitled ‘An Open-label, Treatment-use Protocol of 250 mg of FASLODEX<sup>TM</sup> (Long-acting ICI 182,780) in Postmenopausal Women With Advanced Breast Cancer, Study No. 9238IL/0037’ (‘Study’)

“Confidential Information shall not include information that: (i) was already in the possession of Investigator before disclosure thereof by Zeneca to Investigator as evidenced by Investigator’s written records (ii) is independently developed by Investigator as evidenced by Investigator’s written records, (iii) is or becomes publicly available through no fault of Investigator, or (iv) is obtained by Investigator from a third party under no obligation not to disclose same.

“Nothing herein shall prevent Investigator from complying with a legal obligation to disclose Confidential Information so long as Investigator (i) provides Zeneca prompt notice of its intent to disclose (or to resist disclosure) (ii) takes reasonable steps to require the recipient to preserve the confidential nature of the information once disclosed and (iii) affords Zeneca the opportunity to attempt to prevent the disclosure (whether or not Investigator has sought to resist disclosure) or obtain protection for the Information disclosed.

“2. The purpose of the disclosure of Confidential Information is to allow Investigator to participate in the Treatment-use Protocol.

“3. Investigator agrees to maintain in strictest confidence and to take all reasonable steps to maintain the confidentiality of the Confidential Information. Investigator also agrees not to disclose Confidential Information to any third party, and to use Confidential Information only for the purposes stated in paragraph 2 of this Agreement.

“4. Investigator recognizes that all documents and records received by Investigator from Zeneca and all copies of such records and documents shall be Zeneca’s property exclusively. The Investigator shall at all times keep all such documents, records and copies of documents and records in Investigator’s custody and subject to Investigator’s control and shall surrender the same upon request by Zeneca.

”5. Investigator shall not disclose any Confidential Information to any of its employees, except employees of Investigator who have a need to know the Confidential Information for the purposes stated in paragraph 2 of this Agreement and who have assumed an obligation to maintain Zeneca’s Confidential Information in confidence at least to the extent that Investigator is bound hereunder. Investigator shall advise each such employee of the confidential nature of the Confidential Information received from Zeneca and the existence and importance of the confidentiality provisions of this Agreement and shall be responsible for ensuring that such employees maintain the Confidential Information in confidence in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

“6. Because of the unique nature of the Confidential Information, Investigator understands and agrees that Zeneca will suffer irreparable harm in the event that Investigator fails to comply with any of its obligations contained hereinabove and that monetary damages will be inadequate to compensate Zeneca for such breach. Accordingly, Investigator agrees that Zeneca shall have the right to seek immediate injunctive relief to enforce the confidentiality obligations contained herein.

“7. All rights to all data, inventions or discoveries Investigator may make or conceive in the course of Investigator participation in the Study will be the property of Zeneca and will be assigned to Zeneca, and Investigator will assist Zeneca, at Zeneca’s expense, by executing rightful papers for obtaining proper patent protection in such inventions or discoveries. Investigator agrees to make no claim which will restrict the rights of Zeneca to use and disclose to others any information, knowledge, and ideas which are disclosed to Zeneca by Investigator in the course of performance of the Study.

“8. Subject to the provisions of confidentiality set forth herein, Zeneca agrees to grant Investigator the right to publish his findings in the scientific literature, provided that Zeneca shall have the right to review, at least 30 days prior to submission for publication, copies of any and all final draft manuscripts which are authored by Investigator or by anyone in his research group and which are based in whole or in part on research conducted pursuant to this Study. In the event it is necessary for Zeneca to prepare a patent application(s) and other documentation, and upon request by Zeneca, Investigator agrees to delay submission of such final draft manuscripts for publication for a period not exceeding six (6) months from the date on which Zeneca receives such final draft manuscripts. Investigator agrees to implement any reasonable suggestions made to preserve Zeneca’s right in its Confidential Information before any disclosure for publication or presentation; Investigator agrees to take appropriate cognizance of any other suggestions by Zeneca before any disclosure for publication or presentation.”

20. The Protocols referenced with respect to the above-noted Studies No. 9238IL/0021, No. 9238IL/0025 and No. 9238IL/0037 provided details of, *inter alia*, the:

- criteria for the selection and screening for eligibility of subjects for entry into the trial, as well as exclusion criteria;

- route, dose and regimen for administration of the respective drugs to individual subjects;
- procedures for drug accountability, including maintenance of accurate records on receipt and disposition of investigational materials, and return or destruction of any unused drug;
- frequency and procedures for clinical and laboratory evaluations;
- regular recordation of data on case report forms, record retention and submission of records to AstraZeneca; and
- trial monitoring and data verification by representatives of AstraZeneca.

21. These Protocols furthermore required that each subject be given appropriate information on the treatment prior to its commencement, including the experimental aspects of the treatment and the risks involved, and sign an informed consent form approved by AstraZeneca, and conforming to the requirements of 21 C.F.R. 50.20 *et seq.* , which requires as a basic element of informed consent, that each subject be provided with, *inter alia*, a “statement that the study involves research, an explanation of the purposes of the research and the expected duration of the subject's participation, a description of the procedures to be followed, and identification of any procedures which are experimental.” 21 C.F.R. 50.25(a)(1).

In evaluating the above circumstances in context of 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), the Examiner's attention is called to MPEP ¶ 2133.03 “Rejections Based on ‘Public Use’ or ‘On Sale’”, and particularly MPEP ¶ 2133.03(a) “Public Use”, section *B.* headed “*Use by Third*



*Parties Deriving the Invention from Applicant.*" It is respectfully submitted that the above circumstances *do not* constitute a "public use" of the presently claimed invention under the criteria set forth in the MPEP, and as established by decisions of the Federal Circuit, because of the strict confidentiality and control imposed and maintained by AstraZeneca throughout the relevant trial periods. MPEP ¶ 2133.03(a)B. provides:

**An Invention Is in Public Use If the Inventor Allows Another To Use the Invention Without Restriction or Obligation of Secrecy**

"Public use" of a claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) occurs when the inventor allows another person to use the invention without limitation, restriction or obligation of secrecy to the inventor." *In re Smith*, 714 F.2d 1127, 1134, 218 USPQ 976, 983 (Fed. Cir. 1983). The presence or absence of a confidentiality agreement is not itself determinative of the public use issue, but is one factor to be considered along with the time, place, and circumstances of the use which show the amount of control the inventor retained over the invention. *Moleculon Research Corp. v. CBS, Inc.*, 793 F.2d 1261, 1265, 229 USPQ 805, 809 (Fed. Cir. 1986). See *Ex parte C*, 27 USPQ2d 1492, 1499 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1992) (Inventor sold inventive soybean seeds to growers who contracted and were paid to plant the seeds to increase stock for later sale. The commercial nature of the use of the seed coupled with the "on-sale" aspects of the contract and apparent lack of confidentiality requirements rose to the level of a "public use" bar.); *Egbert v. Lippmann*, 104 U.S. 333, 336 (1881) (Public use found where inventor allowed another to use inventive corset insert, though hidden from view during use, because he did not impose an obligation of secrecy or restrictions on its use.).

The samples of fulvestrant formulation provided under the SOPI forms was not for human use, and therefore outside of the scope of the present method of use claims. Nevertheless, the tests conducted on these samples by the third party Investigators did not constitute a "public use". Through the SOPI forms, AstraZeneca maintained strict confidentiality over the samples and tests conducted therewith, maintained control over the use and disposition of the samples, and was entitled to all data developed in the course of the

tests. (§§ 10-13, *supra*). Moreover, AstraZeneca received no payment or other commercial benefit from providing these samples

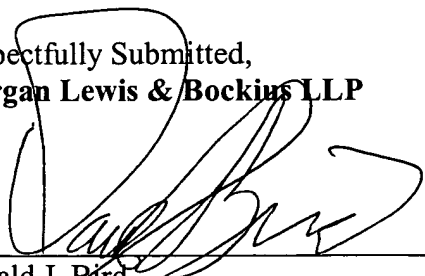
Similarly, the three clinical trials or studies conducted in human subjects did not constitute a “public use” under the definition thereof set out in the MPEP as developed by the courts. Prior to the release of any materials or formulations on which to carry out these studies, the institutions and/or investigators involved were required to sign an agreement whereunder strict confidentiality was required, and all information provided to or developed by the institution/investigator during the course of such studies remained or became the property of AstraZeneca. (§§ 16, 17 and 19, *supra*). Through the Clinical Study Agreements, and the Protocols under which all three studies were conducted, AstraZeneca maintained full control over the use and disposition of the study materials or formulation that it provided to the institutions/investigators throughout the course of these studies, and the right to receive the data and records that were produced. (§§ 16, 17 and 20, *supra*). Moreover, each subject of these studies was fully informed of the experimental nature of the formulation and its use, as acknowledged in signed informed consent forms, and clearly did not have any basis to believe that the formulation or its use in the treatments was in the public domain or otherwise freely available. (§ 21, *supra*). Again, AstraZeneca received no payment for the formulation used in these studies, and these studies did not constitute a commercial exploitation of the formulation.

Therefore, under the case law as developed by the courts, and its application by the Patent and Trademark Office as set out in the above-quoted paragraph from the MPEP, it is

respectfully submitted that the foregoing circumstances do not constitute a "public use"

under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

Respectfully Submitted,  
**Morgan Lewis & Bockius LLP**



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